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Be an American!

Old Winter is keeping a stiff backbone despite the pressure of Spring.

The death of Representative Cyrus A. Sulloway of New Hampshire takes away the giant of Congress—that is, the giant in physical stature.

Maple sugar makers down in Vernon or Pownall may find their trees ready to be tapped; but in this section of Vermont we are still locked in the tight embrace of winter. However, a few days may bring a decided change.

Most of the towns and cities that voted in favor of license in the recent Vermont election were on the western side of the state. Those on the eastern side were near New Hampshire influence—Claremont (N. H.) Eagle.

Either that, or they thought they could get enough by just stepping across the Connecticut river.

The ministers and other Americans who are going to Europe to enlist in the ambulance corps of the entente allies might find their opportunity at home if they should stay a little while longer. It is all right to have pronounced ideas of service in behalf of the countries now fighting, but there is a stronger call in abeyance right here in the United States. There is more than a chance that the United States will need the services of every able-bodied man for some sort of work.

With her usual assurance, Germany asserts with some degree of finality that if it comes to war between Germany and the United States the latter will be the aggressor. Presumably the aggressor just like Serbia, Belgium and even the major countries fighting on the entente side. Anyone not intentionally blind to the truth knows that the United States has suffered repeated indignities and losses just to avoid going to war with Germany or any other nation. But there are limits even to the patience of the American people.

The press reports daily tell of some new college, the students of which have taken up military training. The reason why you don't hear more about the Vermont colleges along this line of work is that two of the three have been taking military science and tactics as a daily duty for a great many years and there is no novelty in the thing for them as there is for the institutions which have never had military departments. While the various other colleges are going about military training with tremendous flourish and blare of horns, the Vermont institutions are just keeping up their routine.

The destitution forced on the American prisoners on the Yarrowdale represents, perhaps in an exaggerated form, the destitution which is being forced on the German people themselves. If the German government had had plenty for its own people to eat, it probably would have given a fair measure of rations to the unfortunate in its charge. Despite the manifestation of brutality given by Germans in other phases of the war, one hesitates to believe that absolute savagery has taken possession of them and that they would wilfully have subjected their prisoners to conditions bordering on starvation.

New York state, it is estimated, could send half a million men for the proposed volunteer army of the United States. But what a conglomeration of recruits they would be! It would take from six months to a year to get them fitted out and drilled for service; and even then they would be nothing more than recruits because the vast majority of them never smelled powder in the field of battle and know nothing of the feelings of the soldier going into battle. They would be gun-shy, powder-shy and everything else save possessed of the spirit of patriotism. However, their spirit of patriotism would pull them through providing they were given time enough to acquire some of the other necessities of soldiers.

James W. Gerard and party returning to the United States from Germany can give some first-hand information about internal conditions in Germany which will be of intense interest to President Wilson and his associates in the government at Washington. It is more than probable that the German government's reluctance to let Gerard get out of the country was due in large part to the knowledge that he could tell stories which would prove decidedly encouraging to the enemies of Germany and heartening to them in the endurance struggle now at hand. Gerard is not in duty bound to preserve absolute silence as to his knowledge of internal conditions in Germany; in fact, the breaking-off of relations between Germany and the United States, even to the point of a declaration of war, makes it imperative that he should tell all that he has learned while serving the United States in Germany and later while virtually held a prisoner by the German government. By the report which Gerard will be able to give

the president, the government of the United States will be guided in large part.

MORE STABILITY IN MEXICO.

The elevation of Carranza to the presidency of the republic of Mexico is a step toward constitutional government in fact as well as in name. For several years the government at Mexico City has been called constitutional but without much to back up the assertion, Carranza being merely the first chief of the land and the government machinery run in a haphazard sort of manner. Now Carranza, the natural choice for the position, assumes the duties of president and some measure of order may be expected to come out of the governmental chaos. The establishment of his government does not mean, of course, that Carranza will be actually any more capable of controlling the warring elements in the republic except through the moral influence of his elevation to the presidency of the republic. Some measure of prestige might reasonably be expected to go with the office of president, given to the man through almost unanimous vote of those who were permitted to cast their ballots in the election on March 11. If some semblance of order can be restored and the revolutionary elements subjected to discipline, Mexico will be in a position to acquire some of that prosperity which its natural resources entitle it to. The United States government will look kindly on the gradual assumption of authority by the Carranza government because each accession of influence by Carranza will mean the lightening of the burden of the Washington government in maintaining peace on the border between the two countries. No great amount of love may be lost between the two governments, but they can be mutually rid of recurring elements of disorder through the elimination of revolutionary parties whose chief weapon is bloodshed and destruction of property. So, taken all in all, the assumption of the presidency of Mexico by Carranza through regularly called election is welcomed by the government in Washington and by the people of the United States, who are wearied of the peanut warfare on the border.

CURRENT COMMENT

"Berlin to Bagdad" No Longer.

"Bagdad" has the sound of victory in it. The name stirs old memories and recalls new events—as old as the Califs, and as new as a certain calamitous railway project, "Berlin to Bagdad"—and thence, presumably to India. The war began in the west; plunges at Belgium and France. Naval skirmishes in the North sea. Slowly, Germany has turned to front the east, with grandiose hopes of a German-Russian-Japanese alliance after the war. That stock phrase of German statecraft, "the push eastward," became a reality against Russia and in the Balkans. Turkey seemed reduced to a mere vassal state. "Bit" the "push eastward" suffers a severe check. The Bagdad end of the project is plugged up. Russia is maneuvering for a union of forces with the British to lay a sword across the passage of the Germans to Persia, as Russia and Britain maneuvered together, once before, in 1910, when Mr. Morgan Shuster tried to make Persia independent financially.

With the British threatening the Jerusalem Damascus line toward Aleppo, the allies are pressing on both sides of Mesopotamia, where Germany had hoped to prevail. Mesopotamia, that granary of ancient Asia Minor, was to be a German wheat field, irrigated by German engineers, tilled by German chemists—a garden empire for the Kaiser by the waters of Babylon. That empire begins to recede, with the Arabs seconding the allies, and this success at Bagdad removing the injury to British military prestige suffered in the reverses at Kut last April. The popular cry has been "On to Constantinople." As in the case of other such slogans, by the time Constantinople is reached, it may not be worth reaching—the strategy having been effected at Bagdad. As a way-station to the Persian gulf, its value would be impaired were the Berlin to Bagdad railway to terminate at the Hellespont—Boston Globe.

Present Day Service.

The swift adjustment of America to a situation unthought of a few years ago is illustrated by the announcement made by the New Hampshire committee of the National Civic Federation that Admiral Robert E. Peary has been engaged by this organization to come to New Hampshire and speak on the subject: "Air Power for the United States," in Representatives' hall, Concord, on the evening of March 15. We have not been accustomed to think of the National Civic Federation as a body interested in this sort of thing. We have looked upon it as an educational institution intended to further civic, industrial and social advancement. We have thought of it as an instrumentality for the amelioration of depressing conditions among workers. Suddenly we find it actively engaged in the campaign for preparedness. But this is not strange. The federation exists for America. To-day America needs quick, effective concentration of mind and resources upon the one great problem of self-protection, and the National Civic Federation lives fully up to its name by putting itself into the nation's most pressing business.

The significant feature of this New Hampshire incident, however, is that it is an enterprise of the woman's department. Child welfare, public health, education—these are the things that we ordinarily associate with the idea of public activity on the part of women. But while all these and many similar matters are, and will continue to be, of vital interest, and will continue to hold the interest of the women, this other overshadowing fact of an international crisis has arisen and these New Hampshire women should themselves be the real daughters of our women of the past; by rising at once to the national point of view and putting themselves into the preparatory service.—Manchester Union.

Certain sermons by yard Fitts' bargain annex.

Men's Overcoats!

Buy one now for next season.

We are going to make a price on 18 Men's Overcoats that is less than the market value. All sizes in the lot. Here's your chance:

\$15.00 Overcoats, now \$12.50  
20.00 Overcoats, now 16.00  
25.00 Overcoats, now 20.00

We need the money and the room for spring goods.

Whose New Tailor?  
REGISTERED IN U. S. PAT. OFF. 1908 BY ED. V. PRICE & CO.

F. H. Rogers & Co.

Special Sale of  
Converse Rubber Boots  
\$3.25---\$3.25

While they last. All black. Black with white sole. Black with red sole. Guaranteed perfect goods in every way.

Only \$3.25  
Rogers Walk-Over Boot Shop

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from first page)

and the state board of health, there is need for such hospitals or wards. The bill appropriates \$30,000 for the period ending June 30, 1919.

Another bill introduced in the Senate last night amends the primary law so that political parties casting less than 5 per cent of the votes at the last previous election need not hold nominating conventions on the same day of the primary election. The bill was introduced by Senator Dutton of Rutland.

The Senate's last act before adjournment last evening was to kill the Senate bill 110 to enable the state to issue bonds for highway purposes. The Senate during the evening passed in concurrence the following bills: An act relating to the taking of mink, muskrat and other; an act relating to the taking of fur-bearing animals in Franklin county; an act providing that applicants for fish and game licenses must make application to the town clerk of the town in which the applicant resides; an act relating to witness and juror fees in municipal and city courts; an act to incorporate a city of Newport, a town of Newport and a town of Derby; an act amending a subdivision of the fish and game laws; an act relating to fishing in Lake Eden; an act to authorize the selectmen of the town of Wells to maintain a screen at the outlet of Lake St. Catherine.

Resolutions were adopted by the House yesterday afternoon expressing sympathy to Representative John R. Dillon and family of Duxbury because of the illness of Mr. Dillon's son with infantile paralysis.

The widow of Admiral George Dewey sent the following message to the presiding officers of the legislature: "May I ask you to express to the respective bodies your representative, my heartfelt gratitude for the tribute which you paid to my husband, George Dewey, admiral of the navy, in the resolutions you passed upon hearing of his death."

The House yesterday afternoon passed in concurrence the following measures: To pay John G. Diekmann the sum therein named; relating to general duties of health officers; and the House passed its own measures as follows: Relating to the salary of the auditors' accounts; an act to accept the benefits of an act passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled to provide for the promotion of vocational education; to provide for the establishment of county hospitals for tuberculosis; abolishing the highway district of Derby County; to incorporate the village of Albany; to pay the weekly underwriter the sum therein named.

Dog Bills Debated in Committee.

The subject of dogs was the cause of heated debates last evening when two bills prepared by the House general committee came up.

The first bill provides that the owner of male dogs shall pay \$2 license tax for the first dog and \$3 for each additional one, and \$5 for an unspayed female dog and \$10 for each additional female dog. The present tax on male and spayed female dogs is \$1 and on female dogs \$6.

The second bill provides that a person may kill a dog off his own premises, unaccompanied, which assaults him, or is seen worrying sheep or other domestic animals, deer or hogs. A sheriff, deputy or constable is directed to kill and other persons may do so, dogs habitually running at large, unaccompanied by their owner, after notice has been given to the owner that the dogs have been so doing. Kennel license fees remain unchanged.

The revenue derived from the dog license is to be paid directly into the town treasurer's office with the exception of 15 cents for each license, which is allowed the town clerk, and 25 per cent of the net receipts, which is to be paid into the state treasury by each town. The appraisals for damage to sheep are to be made in the same manner as under the present law and are to be paid by the state treasurer, after which the balance of this fund remaining in the state treasury is to be given to the owner of the sheep.

ury is to be given to the commissioner of agriculture for agricultural purposes, particularly with regard to sheep raising.

There are at present approximately 20,000 dogs in Vermont and the revenue derived from dog licenses for the year ending February, 1916, was nearly \$37,000, with the amount received by 14 small towns missing. The amount paid out for damage to sheep was not quite \$4,500. Under the proposed law, the revenue from dog licenses would be more than \$42,500, of which \$11,000 would be paid to the state treasurer and the remainder stay in the town treasury. Using the same figures for damage done by dogs, there would be a substantial sum remaining for the use of the commissioner of agriculture, although this is not the object of the bill.

Both measures received considerable criticism, much of which was in the nature of attempted witticisms, also some commendation. There was a wide latitude of opinion as to whether or not the increased tax would decrease the number of dogs while it was stated that the second measure regarding the killing of renegade dogs would lead to endless trouble and litigation. If the committee sends the bills in their present form to the House they are certain to be the center of a hot fight.

THE HINDU DAY OF LIGHT.

A Festival That Turns India Into a Sort of Fairyland.

There is one day in the year which is celebrated as a great festival by the Hindus of India, and the natives are even allowed to gamble upon this occasion. The great day is Devalli—the Day of Light—which is dedicated to the Hindu god Ram in celebration of his coronation.

From sunset onward on this day the native hazaars throughout India resemble fairyland, for outside the house or shop of every true Hindu are placed numerous little lamps of a very primitive construction. They consist merely of small shallow, transparent bowls, about the size of a saltcellar, filled with oil in which a wick is floated.

The number of lamps varies with the financial standing of the householder, the wealthier natives displaying them by the hundred. According to the tradition, he who displays the greatest number of lights will become exceedingly rich, for on this night Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, is supposed to wander abroad and enter wherever there are sufficient lights to catch her fancy.

Another method of enticing the unsuspecting goddess consists of placing in a bowl filled with milk and rice a cluster of pretty flowers. The Hindu believes that to present a friend with flowers is to wish him or her happiness; hence the offering of flowers to Lakshmi.—Pearson's Weekly.

Replacing a Meat Diet.

The people of the United States consume fully twice as much meat per capita as do the people of Europe. Dried beans, peas and lentils may replace meat in the diet to a large extent to the advantage of outdoor workers especially.

Too Late.

Detective—So I've caught you in the financial district, have I? Crook—Yes, Bill, but I can't slip you nothing. I just got away from a broker.—New York Globe.

Better Still.

Mary—Why don't you prefer Harold to Tom? Harold is capable of big deeds. Maude—Yes; but Tom owns some.—Puck.

A Difficulty.

"When I marry the woman I want must be the possessor of brains." "But suppose she makes the same requirement?"—Baltimore American.

MABEL SYRUP'S COLYUM

"To have a lively and not a stolid countenance." Truth of Intercourse.

How Tall the Grass Is Growing.

L. W. Barton and a party picnicked at Lake View last Sunday.—Tyson item.

Ability to keep abreast of the times in the matter of slang is nowhere more marked than in the cigarette smoker. Here is the Camel smoke-roll, on the market scarcely a year and yet the other day an erudite young Johnny rushed into a Barre tobacco store and hurriedly addressed the clerk in these words: "Gimme a bundle of humps." He got what he ordered.

Remarkable Recovery of Self-Respect Up North.

A. C. Gallup, proprietor of the Echo inn, has finished the dance hall into four nice, commodious sleeping rooms.—East Charleston item.

To our mind the zenithal degree of flaccidity hereabouts is registered by those correspondents whose monthly letters to the monument trade journals are bulked so largely with material cribbed from The Times.

From time out of mind these correspondents have got their ballast—a good deal of it—from one unflinching fount of information but invariably the matter of giving credit where the credit is due is overlooked.

No reference is intended here to the columns of expediency balm so graciously given in the hope of gaining plump advertising contracts or as a reward for patronage of the kind that pays.

Nevertheless, an observer outside the trade publication field may well doubt whether the firm of Jones & Smith, frinstanet, derives any essential benefit from a bromide item which usually reads something like this:

"Jones & Smith are running a big gang of men and with a large number of spring orders booked this firm is looking forward to a busy season. Mr. Jones recently told a representative of the Harp & Hammer Review that his firm makes a specialty of hammered Barre granite and is in a fine position to handle additional orders."

The foregoing is a typical item, one that is over-exercised. Moreover, through frequent repetition it has become meaningless and one questions whether the blizzard of modern advertising really falls for a brand of blurb that is as old as Egypt.

Local Color.

Spion Kopp. Pyramid of "empties" in the vista from Depot square.

Half-brutal business block in the heart of the city.

Sturdy gentleman in blue jeans and brass buttons who sings out "Folks and Thoid streets" as the car comes through.

Bugles avenue. Barre granite—people talk it, knock it, breathe it and brush it off their coat sleeves.

South Main street bridge.

Central Vermont station.

M. & W. R. station.

Palace of antiques on upper Maple avenue.

Old flag on a new hotel.

The Harbor Lights.

For sprawling inefficiency the general assembly of 1917 is rapidly attaining to the unenviable reputation of its predecessor of two years ago. And there is no lack for an alibi.

The Irrepressible Sales Agent.

"Kenneth Butler of St. Johnsbury was in town for the week end to visit his mother, Mrs. Frank Thompson, and other friends. He seemed to talk automobile on slight provocation, thus combining business with pleasure."—Corinth item.

When a Boston reader was about to begin his reading of "The Fortune Hunter" in Orange, Mass., the other night, a cat strolled majestically across the stage. The reader's unbridled humor did not fail him as he remarked, "This is supposed to be a monologue, not a catalogue."

Spoon River, Vt., Anthology.

The H. C. of L. has not hit the town of Rockingham very hard. I see in the auditors' account of coal at the town farm, 40 tons, \$40.—Bartonsville item. The church bell was rung upon Thursday night, presumably on account of the news received that no vessels were sunk by the German U-boats the day before.—Peru item.

L. D. Belden, who was seriously sick the fore part of the winter, is now well and delivering hard knocks at adversity.—Benson item.

The only time that Windsor ever went license was when there were more loafers here than workers.—Windsor item.

W. H. Doe, our esteemed townsman, who lost his housekeeper by death the other day, is now living by himself, the sole occupant of the house. He is a veteran, 77 years old, and finds it somewhat lurid to be alone.—Benson item.

Nearly every house in town has a placard, "Measles." Quite the style.—Proctorville item.

What Makes a Good Road.

"Everybody agrees that the surface of a road must be oval in its contour," says Farm and Fireside, "but not all understand that this oval ought to be as flat as the character of the road material and the lay of the land will permit. With brick or concrete, construction the oval may be very flat, because the traffic makes no rut to carry the water lengthwise of the road, nor does the pavement soften and develop depressions when kept in contact with water. But broken stone (water-bound macadam), being susceptible to penetration by water, and subject to great damage if frozen while soaked, must be given a higher oval; and for gravel roads a still steeper pitch is demanded.

"As for earth roads, the steepness must be governed by the combined influence of a number of factors. Perhaps the leading factor is the quality of the earth in each particular case. And next might be placed the presence or absence of 'seeps' or 'spouts'; while another of these vital factors would be the longitudinal pitch of the highway."

HABIT

A man's striking force is measured by the habits he finds it. What you can do at thirty depends on what you have been doing since twenty. Back of the man is always the boy; and boy habits make man character. In the morning success is thrift. If you want to help the boy in the best way, teach him to save.

THE QUARRY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

BEN A. EASTMAN, President A. P. ABBOTT, Vice-President  
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E. L. SCOTT

A Bluff In The Aegean Sea

By F. A. MITCHELL

During the second year of the pan-European war I commanded a 2,000 ton tramp steamer called the Ajax.

I left Smyrna in August, 1915, with a cargo of rugs and other Asiatic goods for the port of New York. I was obliged to steam through the Greek archipelago, which I knew afforded fine nesting for corsairs. I did not fear Greeks, but I dreaded Asiatics from the opposite eastern coast. If I could get through to the open Mediterranean sea I would feel a reasonable expectation of getting my cargo to America and a large profit.

One day while passing between two Greek islands I was called from the noon meal by the lookout, who reported a small craft resembling a tug putting out from a cove and steering a course with the evident intention to head us off. Through my glass I saw that she carried the German flag.

Now, I did not believe that any German craft would be sailing in those waters, which were occupied by the allied fleets, especially the British. If this one were really German I was of the opinion that she was a tender for a submarine. However, I could only wait and learn. I kept on my course, watching in every direction for a periscope, till the tug—for such she proved to be—was close on to my bows. Through my glass I could see on her deck a number of men in sailor costume who might be in the German service; but, judging from their swarthy complexions, they were Asiatics.

One man who appeared to be commander wore the uniform of a German naval officer, but I believed he had obtained it without having a commission. He was whiter than his men and might have been a European. One thing I noticed particularly—there was no appearance of cannon. Whatever armament there was doubtless consisted of such weapons as could be wielded by individuals. However, while I looked a port was opened and the nose of a little barker appeared. It was as terrifying as a bull pup. I did not believe it could sink us, though it might put our machinery out of commission.

With its appearance the commander of the tug called through a megaphone something in German which one of my men who understood the language thought to be a demand for surrender. A submarine was ready to blow us out of water. We were given ten minutes to take to the boats.

Never was there a more palpable case of bluff. There was no submarine, nothing which could be relied on to sink us. We were in danger of being boarded and overpowered by Asiatic pirates playing the submarine act. Though I was not deceived, I confess it looked to me that the only chance

for our lives was to take to the boats and leave our cargo to the pirates. There were a few small arms aboard, but not enough of them or men to use them to put up an adequate defense.

But we had a means of defense that I had often thought of using in case of being attacked by the small enemies that infest certain Asiatic coasts. I determined to try it now. I had plenty of hose, and I ordered it attached to the steam cocks of the boiler. There were two hoses which could be used separately. I asked for more time from the pirate and was told that not a minute would be granted. So I ordered the men to pretend to begin the work of lowering the boats, and they made a great ado with the ropes, but accomplished nothing. During the few minutes they were thus engaged we were attaching the hose to the boiler and running the nozzles on deck, where they were hidden under the gunwale. When all was ready I ordered the men away from the boats, and word was shouted to the pirate that if he wanted our ship to come and take it or if he intended to blow us up to do so.

This was evidently not in his calculations. There was a conference among them; then we could see arms brought on deck. It was evident that they intended to board us. Meanwhile they ran up against us and were about to lash to us when I took a hose and, pointing it down at them, sent a stream of scalding water among them, which caused them to desist and get out of range as soon as possible.

A number of them had been scalded just enough to make them furious with pain, and, after taking time to consider, they launched a rowboat carried on their deck and manned it. And while the tug came under our bows the rowboat approached our stern. There was some protection for them both fore and aft, but as soon as a man appeared at either point he received a dose of steam that sent him howling back, and some of them were knocked into the brine.

This plan having failed, both boarding parties retreated and, joining forces on the tug, began to pepper us with their little barker. I sent men below to plug holes that might be made under water; but, fearing damage to our boiler which would put us at their mercy, I determined to assume the offensive. Pointing the vessel straight at the tug before she could get out of the way, I ran alongside of her and drove every man below with scalding water.

It was now evident that I had mastered them, and, putting on all steam, I showed them a clean pair of heels. In a few hours I was clear of the archipelago and in due time reached New York, where I sold my cargo at a splendid profit.

**Rice Dessert.**  
Boiled rice served with chocolate or hard sauce makes a simple and wholesome dessert. Raisins can be cooked in the rice if desired.

Contentment is not only better than riches; it is riches.

LAMSON & HUBBARD HATS

Made Right to wear Right  
The Frontier  
SOLD BY The Frank McWhorter Co.

Respect is the grand prize

"A man's own self-respect is the Grand Prize in the lottery of life!"—says the Old Philosopher.

Every Carpet-Size Rug we are offering is a Grand Prize. Not only is it difficult to get Rugs now, but more so to get good ones. We have a large assortment of the following kinds, and every one of them spells QUALITY.

ROYAL-KASHAN-WILTON ELECTRA AXMINSTER  
SAVALAN WILTON BODY BRUSSELS  
TREWAN WILTON MANOR TAPESTRIES

We can save you money on Rugs!

A. W. Badger & Company  
THE LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS OF THE CITY  
TELEPHONE 447-11